



PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1789.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.
THE UNIVERSAL HISTORY CLASS will be opened by Mr FRASER TYTLER Advocate, on Thursday next, the 12th November, at two o'clock afternoon.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 3, 1789.
ANATOMY, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY.
DR AITKEN, on Tuesday 10th current, at four o'clock afternoon, in his Theatre, Surgeons Square, will begin his thirty-third Course of ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and the Theory and Practice of SURGERY. Fee Two Guineas.
On the same day, at five o'clock afternoon, he will begin, in the same place, his thirty-third Course of the Theory and Practice of MIDWIFERY. Fee One Guinea.
These courses will be finished by the end of January, when the Spring ones will be begun. A perpetual ticket for both is Four Guineas.
During the third week of November, a Class for the instruction of MIDWIVES will be opened. Fee Three Guineas.
PRIVATE COURSES as usual.
ST ANDREW'S or the EDINBURGH LYING-IN HOSPITAL, which is made a public institution, is ready for the reception of Women near the time of delivery, where the utmost attention will be paid to render their situation comfortable.

PUBLICATIONS.
1. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology, with practical remarks, chiefly in surgery, illustrated with 60 quarto copper-plates, many of the figures are of the natural size; in two volumes 8vo, 9s. in boards.
2. Principles of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, in one volume 8vo, with 30 folio and quarto copper-plates, exhibiting the parts, their uses, diseases, and the obstetrical instruments, new and improved, third edition, 6s. in boards.
3. A System of Anatomical Tables, with their explanations, one volume 8vo, 5s. in boards.
4. Obstetrical Tables, representing the Anatomy, Physiology, and Instruments, in one volume, 8vo, 4s. in boards.
5. Systematic Elements of Surgery, second edition, one volume 8vo, 6s. in boards.
6. Elements of Physic and Surgery, in two volumes 8vo, 12s. in boards.
These books, calculated for students, are sold by Messrs Cadell and Murray, London; and Mr Creech and the other booksellers, Edinburgh; and at the Theatre.
In the Press, and soon will be published.
1. Essays on Fractures and Luxations, the third edition, much improved with plates.
2. Observations on the Construction and Oeconomy of Hospitals, with plates.

NEW FRUITS.
JUST arrived from Midaga, in the Three Sisters, William Mitchell master, a Cargo of NEW FRUITS, consisting of Muscatelle Raisins, in Boxes.
Jordan Almonds, in Casks.
Valencia Almonds, in Casks.
Sun Raisins, in Jars.
Figs, in Baskets.
White Wine Grapes, in Jars.
Shell Almonds, in Baskets.
Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Co. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their warehouses, Leith.

ENGLISH APPLES.
And to be sold by DANIEL STEWART, in the Weigh-House-Loft, first door, Leith.
A Cargo of fine KENTISH APPLES, Golden Pippins, Nonpareils, Golden Rennets, fine Polona Pearmain, large and smaller Russets, boiling and baking Pears.
The above apples are warranted prime fruit, the owner having been at gathering of them, and had them picked.
N. B. Daniel Stewart sells Lemons, Oranges, and other Fruits, in their season, at his shop, foot of Forester's Wynd. Fine Heather Honey at 5s. 6d. per pint. New Lemons just now arrived, and fine Walnuts.

SEAL SKINS.
To be SOLD by Public Auction, A Quantity of SEAL SKINS, at the Warehouse of Mr John Scougall, Leith, on Friday the 13th November, at twelve o'clock noon.

TWO TENEMENTS TO SELL.
Opposite to the Well in the Potterrow, measuring in front, from north to south, 72 cts, and about the same depth. The subjects above the first storey are lath and plaster to the front, but all the rest is good solid stone work, capable of supporting a building of two or three storeys higher than it presently is. It pays at present upwards of 17l. yearly which has not been raised for these 20 years by past. For further particulars, enquire at Adam Begbie, tailor in Potterrow. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of ROBERT and ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, Merchants in Greenock.
STATE of the Debtors Affairs and of the debts ranked on their sequestrated estates, brought down till the 27th October 1789, have been made out by John Laurie merchant in Glasgow, the Trustee, and are to be seen in his hands for the inspection of the Creditors, till the 27th day of December next, when the Creditors are desired to meet in the Fontaine Tavern, Glasgow, at two o'clock afternoon, to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management. The Trustee has no funds in his hands at present to divide.

NOTICE
To the Creditors of ROBERT GIBSON, Hosiery, &c. in Edinburgh, and SALE OF HOSE, &c.
At a meeting of the said Robert Gibson's creditors, on the 28th October last, held in terms of the statute, John Rhind, writer in Edinburgh, the interim factor, was chosen Trustee; and his appointment has since been confirmed by the Court of Session.
The said John Rhind, therefore, requires all the creditors of the said Robert Gibson to lodge with him their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, as directed by the statute, on or before the 15th day of June next, being nine calendar months from the date of the sequestration; with certification, that those creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, will not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.
The WHOLE STOCK of the said Robert Gibson, consisting of men and women's silk, cotton, thread, and worsted hose, gloves of various kinds, silk, cotton, and linen handkerchiefs and shawls, muslins, cambrics, velvet shapes, and a variety of other articles, are to be sold in One Lot, within John's Coffee-house, in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th of November current, at two o'clock afternoon.—The possession of the shop till Whit Sunday next will be sold along with the goods, or not, as purchasers may incline.—An inventory may be seen in the hands of the trustee; and the shop on North Bridge Street will be open from ten to three o'clock each day on the week preceding the sale, that an opportunity may be afforded of viewing the goods.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Town-Council of Edinburgh, with the Principal and several of the Professors, as deputies from the University, and Robert Adam, Esq. of London, architect, holden within the Goldsmith's Hall, upon the 20th of October last; and at another meeting on the 23d of the same month, at which the Right Honourable Henry Dundas was present, the following Resolutions, among others, were agreed to, viz.

RESOLVED,
That New Buildings for the University within the City of Edinburgh, shall be begun to be erected with all convenient speed, conformably to a Plan and Elevation prepared by the said Robert Adam, which has met with general approbation.

RESOLVED,
That the foundation-stone shall be laid at the north-east corner of the intended new buildings for the University, upon Monday the 16th of November 1789, at twelve o'clock noon.

In respect the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh are unable to carry this long wished-for and necessary work into execution, and that many generous and disinterested persons have signified their intention to contribute to the carrying on such a useful design, which seems to be the earnest desire of the Public,

RESOLVED,
That Subscription-papers be issued, and that the money thereby to be raised shall be applied in rebuilding the said University, according to the foregoing Plan, by the appointment and under the inspection of the Noblemen and Gentlemen mentioned in the said subscription-paper, of which the tenor follows:

"WHEREAS the BUILDING in the University of EDINBURGH are extremely mean and inconvenient, some of them in a very ruinous condition, and all of them unsuitable to the flourishing state of that Seminary of Learning, in which not only a great part of the Youth of Scotland; but many Students from different places in the British dominions, as well as from Foreign countries, are educated; and whereas a PLAN for building a NEW UNIVERSITY has been prepared by ROBERT ADAM, Esq. of London, Architect, which has met with general approbation: We Subscribers being sensible, that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Edinburgh, are unable to carry this plan into execution, do therefore oblige ourselves to pay in Edinburgh, to one of the public Banks; or to one of the private Banking Houses there; or in London to Messrs. Robert, Henry, George, and Andrew, R. Drummond and Company, Bankers, to be employed in rebuilding the University according to the aforesaid plan, upon condition that the money thus raised shall be applied to that purpose, by the appointment, and under the inspection, of the following persons, viz.—the Lord Provost, the First Bailie, the Dean of Guild, the Treasurer, and the Convener of the Trades of the City of Edinburgh, for the time being; Thomas Elder, Esq. of Forneith, the present Lord Provost; the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; the Lord Register; the Lord Justice General; the Lord President of the Court of Session; the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer; the Lord Justice Clerk; the Lord Advocate, and Solicitor General for Scotland; the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates; the Keeper of his Majesty's Signet; the Representative of the city of Edinburgh; and the Representative of the county of Mid-Lothian, in Parliament; the Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and two Professors to be elected by the Faculty; the President of the Royal College of Physicians; the President of the Royal College of Surgeons; the Master of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh; the Senior Minister in Edinburgh; and three others, to be elected by subscribers of 100l. each: And we consent, That the persons aforesaid, or any seven or more of them, shall have full authority to rebuild the said University, conformably to the plan above mentioned, under the direction of the said Robert Adam as Surveyor.

Such persons as wish to promote this great undertaking, will have an opportunity of subscribing at any of the following places:

The GOLDSMITHS HALL, where one of the Magistrates will attend, between the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon.
The COLLEGE, where Professor Dalzel will attend, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock.
At the ROYAL BANK of Scotland.
At the BANK of SCOTLAND.

At the following Banking Houses, viz.
Sir William Forbes, James Hunter, and Co.
Messrs. Mansfield, Ramsay, and Co.
Messrs. Bertrams, Gardner, and Co.
Messrs. Thomas Kinross and Sons.
Messrs. Allan and Stewart.
Messrs. Sinton, Houston, and Co.
Messrs. Donald Smith and Co.
Messrs. Leslie and Scott.

At the Shops of the following Booksellers, viz.
Mr William Creech.
Mr James Dickson.
Mr Elphinstone Balfour.
Mr John Bell.
Mr Charles Elliot.
Mr Peter Hill.
Mr Sibbald's Circulating Library.

In LONDON by the Bankers mentioned in the foregoing subscription-paper, or at the house of ROBERT ADAM, Esq. No. 15, Abchurch Lane.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Committee, by JOHN GRAY CLK.

PANTHEON.

ON THURSDAY next, the 12th current, THE Society will open, for the Winter Season, in ST ANDREW'S CHAPEL, and debate the following Question—

"Are Men more indebted to Genius, Education, or Perseverance, for their Success in Life?"
Gentlemen tickets, at Sixpence each, and Ladies tickets, gratis, may be had at the shop of Mr Fairbairn, bookbinder and Stationer, No. 9, Hunter's Square, being the first south of the Tron Church; and also of a Member at the Chapel, as usual. The Chapel is large and commodious, will be kept warm, and lighted with wax.
Doors open at 7—debates begin at 8—over by 10.
To be continued weekly.

On THURSDAY, 14th January next, The Society will give a Gold Prize Medal to the Author of the best speech in point of composition on this Question, "Which has contributed more to extend Man's Power, the discovery and use of Metals, or his Dominion over the Animal Creation."
On THURSDAY, 25th February next, The Society will give a Gold Prize Medal to the best Oration on this Question—
"Does the Love of Fame inspire the Love of Virtue?"

WEDDERS.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, Between the 16th and 28th October last, upon the road between Grindlay and Ford, Forty-three AGED WEDDERS, tatted J. M. upon the near hip. Any person or persons who can give any information of the above, shall be handsomely rewarded, by applying to Grigor Drummond, fisher in Edinburgh.

MONEY WANTED TO BORROW.
TWO SUMS of 6000l. each, at 4 1/2 per cent. on the most unexceptionable Heritable Security.
Apply to Alexander Young, writer to the signet.

AN ANNUITY WANTED.
THE sum of 4000l. to be laid out on the purchase of Annuity for one life.
For particulars, apply to Alexander Young, writer to the signet.

A SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

WANTED AT FORFAR, A SCHOOLMASTER qualified to teach Latin, English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Mathematics. The Salary agreed to be given is 15l. per annum, but to a person sufficiently capable, and who will bestow due attention in discharging the duties of his office, the emoluments arising from school-fees will be much more considerable; besides the advantage arising from private teaching at by-hours in a populous Town.
Such as are desirous to accept may apply to the Magistrates of Forfar for further particulars; but none need apply unless they can produce ample certificates of their moral character, and of their being, by their industry and application, properly qualified for discharging the duties of the office.
Not to be repeated.

A 12 old Mounted Bed, feather Bed, Blankets, and a variety of other furniture, to be sold by auction, on the 10th inst. The Sale to continue every day during this and the ensuing week.

SALE OF WOOD AT DUNDEE.

THAT upon Tuesday the 17th November inst. there will be sold by Public Roup, in the Dock yard on the east side of the Old Chapel, Dundee, a quantity of St Peterburgh two and a half inch DEALS, from twelve to twenty feet long.
The roup to begin at 11 o'clock forenoon.
For particulars apply to John Ogilvie writer in Dundee.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Season.

THE Southmost HOUSE of Adam's Square, consisting of thirteen fire-rooms, being one immediately adjoining to the late Lord President's. The house is complete, furnished, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for servants, and many conveniences for the accommodation of a family. Adjoining there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a washing-house.
To be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between twelve and two.
Apply to Broadwood and Bruce upholsterers, South Bridge.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE BARONY of GARGUNNOCK in the Parish of Stirling, is to be sold by auction in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 26th day of November next, at six in the evening.
This estate is situated on the south banks of the Forth, six miles west from Stirling, is in good condition, and yet capable of great improvements. The present rent is about 600l. Sterling.
There is a large good house, a complete set of offices, a garden well stocked, a pigeon house in high order, and every thing necessary for the accommodation of a family.
The estate holds of the Crown, and affords qualifications for two freeholds. The patronage of the parish also belongs to the estate, and is to be sold with it.
The gardener and servants at Gargunnoch will show the premises, and James Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, will show the title-deeds and articles of sale, and explain other particulars.

DUMBARTON SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon, either together, or in the following lots.
1. The Lands of MIDDLE and WESTER CATTER, with the Mill and Mill Lands of Catter, in the parish of Kilmaronock, and shire of Dumbarton, and within two miles of Loch Lomond, of which there is a most extensive view from the house. The free rent of this lot is about 270l. Sterling.
There is a good house upon the lands, built in the modern style, consisting of nine fire-rooms, besides kitchen, cellars, and garrets; there are substantial office-houses adjoining.
There is also a very good orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds in this country, and the house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Water of Endrick, at the junction of three great roads leading to Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Stirling.
The property lands are all inclosed and subdivided. A great part of them are at present out of tack, and the racks of the remainder are nearly expired.
There is a considerable quantity of fine planting near the house; and there is also some natural wood, part of which is ready to be cut.
LOT II. The Property of Part of the Lands of BORELAND, in the same parish, and the Superiority of the whole, affording a freehold qualification in Dumbarton-shire; the rents and feu-duties amounting to about 116l. Sterling yearly.
For further particulars, apply to Mr Buchanan the proprietor at Catter, by Glasgow; Mr Ferrier writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or John Leslie writer in Glasgow.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,

ANNO 1789,

Begin drawing the 15th of November.

Having the following CAPITAL PRIZES:

TWO OF TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS,

Two of 10,000 | Three of 5,000 | Ten of 1,000

Two of 500 | Five of 1,000 | Thirty of 100

THE TICKETS & SHARES,

ARE SOLD AND REGISTERED BY

LESLIE AND SCOTT,

Insurance Brokers, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

(LICENSED BY GOVERNMENT)

Where all business relating to the Lottery is transacted. Tickets and Shares Registered at 6d. each Number, and the earliest intelligence sent to adventurers of their success. The prizes are payable (Irish currency) June 1790, without deduction; and the current value will be advanced at this office as soon as drawn.
Agreeable to act of Parliament, the shares are stamped, and the original tickets (which are lodged in the Stamp Office) cannot be taken out till three days after the drawing of the Lottery is completed; but as the payment of prizes is frequently not called for till a considerable time after the drawing is over, and that the public may have absolute security for the shares issued by LESLIE and SCOTT, they have deposited with The Royal Bank of Scotland the Government receipts for the original tickets, and the Royal Bank, by its receipt to them, which any person may see, is to retain the value of the prizes sold in shares for one month after they are payable; during which period the adventurers will please call for payment.
Commissions from the country, with bills at sight or a short date, punctually attended to—Letters (post paid) fully answered—Schemes gratis.
Insurances on Shipping, Merchandise, and Lives, done at this Office, as usual.

IRISH & ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY OFFICE.

Opposite the Royal Exchange, London.

THE TICKETS are sold, and divided into Halves, Quarters, Eighths, and Sixteenths, by

HORNBY AND CO: Stock Brokers,

Appointed and licensed by Government, for the special purpose of selling and sharing Tickets in the present Irish State Lottery, which will begin drawing on the 24th of November next, and in the English State Lottery, which will begin drawing on the 22d of February 1790.

Add, for the certain security of their friends and customers, who purchase shares at their Office, they beg leave to acquaint them, that they have adopted the following undecidable mode, which cannot fail of removing every idea of doubt with regard to the holder of a share of a Ticket being equally safe and secure, in the payment of the prize, as the possessor of a whole Ticket.
By the present act of Parliament, Hornby and Co. need only leave the Tickets shared by them in the hands of Government three days after they are drawn; but Hornby and Co. positively engage with the Public, that all Tickets shared by them shall remain in the hands of Government until they have been deposited for the more ample security of the Public, and to their own security to their friends and customers, on whose patronage and support they rely. They likewise humbly assure the Public, that it shall be their constant study to give every testimony of regard for the innumerable favours received during a period of twenty-three Lotteries; and they earnestly solicit their orders on the present occasion.

The large number of Capital Prizes sold, shared, and registered, by Hornby and Co. are too numerous to mention in this publication; they therefore inform the Public, for the more early intelligence of the holders of Capital Prizes, bought at their Office, they shall follow their old inviolable rule, by advertising every Capital Prize on the day it is drawn; and the whole at the conclusion of the drawing.
Correct Numerical and Register Books are kept; and Tickets and Shares registered, at 6d. per number.
All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped agreeable to act of Parliament.
Money for Prizes will be paid at this Office, as soon as drawn.
N. B. Agreeable to act of Parliament, no business in the Lottery transacted before eight o'clock in the morning, nor after eight o'clock in the evening.
Bank, India, and South Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities, India Bonds, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by Commission.

By the Right Honourable

Old Provost and Magistrates

OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

And Friday the 6th current, 23rd January, the 24th to the Contractor for lighting the ancient royalty of the City of Edinburgh, were maliciously broke and destroyed, from the Netherbow along the street of the Cowgate, Blackfriars Wynd, and Old Assembly Close, by some wicked and evil-disposed persons; and as, from a premeditation and enquiry made and taken before the Magistrates, it has been discovered that one of the persons concerned in this lawless outrage, was dressed in a light coloured coat, and was traced by the constables into the Fishmarket Close, where, through the darkness of the night, he effected his escape.

In order to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator, a Reward of TWENTY GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person, whether an accomplice or not, who, within two months from this date, shall give information at the Council Chamber, of one or more of the offenders, to be paid on their conviction, by the City Chamberlain, and the informer's name will be concealed; and Thomas Smith, tin-plate worker in Nicolson's Street, the Contractor, hereby offers a further Reward of FIVE GUINEAS to the informer, who may rely on the utmost secrecy, and exertion to bring the offenders to a speedy and suitable punishment. And the Contractor, on this occasion hopes, that the Public will view with proper indignation this wanton depredation on his property, as well as insult to them in destroying so necessary an accommodation, and which is furnished and maintained at so heavy an expense.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Edinburgh, 7

November 7, 1789.

DALKETH DISTRICT.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Trustees for the Turnpike Roads in the District of Dalketh, in John's Coffeehouse, on Saturday the 14th inst. at one o'clock afternoon, when it is requested the trustees will attend.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Nov. 6.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	19s. 0d.
Barley,	18 6	17 6	16 3
Oats,	14 0	13 4	13 0
Peele and Beans,	13 0	12 0	12 0

Seed Wheat, 23s.
Old Oats, 16s.
New Pease, 13s.

N. B. A great Market, and quick by fold; but on account of the bad weather, afraid the Markets will rise.



LLOYD'S LIST.—Nov.

THE Mary, Dunlop, from London to Tortola, is put into
Coves with loss of an anchor and cable.
The Dan Harmonie, Wickham, from Danzig to Bever-
pool, is wrecked on the Rocks of Shearwater.
The Diana, Thompson, from Peterburgh to Hall,
that was ashore, is got to Copenhagen with much damage.
The Aurora, —, from St Domingo to Havre de Grace,
is totally lost off Harwich.
The Patey Rindge, Bell, from Hamburg to Philadel-
phia, is put back to repair; the cargo laying and partly damaged.
The Bonetta, Heath, from Archangel, is put into Harwich
with loss of anchors and cables.
The Spachman, Fudge, from London to Plymouth, is put
into Ramsgate with damage.
The Margaret, Tarnbull, that was ashore near Walmer
Castle, is got off, and gone into Ramsgate Harbour to repair.
The Louisa, Moore, from Londonderry to Liverpool, is a-
shore in Hoylake.
The Neckar, Coffin, from Dunkirk to the South Fore,
arrived at St Jago the 17th September, all well.
M. A. I. L. S.
Arrived.—Ireland, 4.—France, 1.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.
Due.—Ireland, 3.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 24.
Our fleet, consisting of all that were fit for a cruise, except two ships of the line, indifferently manned, and a third that is stationed at the entrance of the harbour, put to sea on the 14th instant. At this late period of the season, an action is not looked for:—The fleet will send their enemies into port, before such an event can probably take place.
At present, however, the Russians are cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, and at no great distance from Revel; two of their frigates anchored on the Finland shore a few days since, and hoisted some of the colours which had been taken from the Swedish galleys; a very wanton and insolent boast certainly, as the King of Sweden's camp was at no great distance. The victory over the Turks by the Austrian arms, a been celebrated in several parts of the Russian dominions; and a day for public thanksgiving is appointed at Petersburg.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

PARIS, November 2.
Several more persons have been taken up and committed to the Abbey of St Germain; among others, the Duke de Grammont, by order of the Commons of Paris; M. Augereau, one of the Farmers General; and M. Deschamps, for having endeavoured to prevent the supplies of grain to enter Paris.
Among M. Augereau's papers there is a correspondence, which in all probability will remain a secret, but be of great service to the democratic party.
The Prince de Lambek has been declared by the King's Advocate at the Chatelet, an assassin. This declaration is according to the public clamour against him. The many persons now in prison on a charge of high treason, are to be immediately tried, and the state culprits first, as an example.
M. de St Huruge, the Count de Belfaval, and the Duke de Grammont, are to be next tried.
The contributions of plate for the public service, amount to about 120,000 marks of silver.
The list of pensions is just published; there are no less than 40,000 persons on it; the motives of the pension being granted is added to each name.—Lais Royale; but M. Augereau Bonfair is likely to suffer, as the proofs come home to him.
Wonderful discoveries continue to be made of deep and dangerous plots in France; and we doubt not, but England has gained many opulent inhabitants for life.
The Committees of Inquest of the Hotel de Ville, and the National Assembly, are said daily to acquire new lights, relative to the troubles which agitate the capital; and to have discovered the dark manœuvres of those, by whom an artificial want has been created in the midst of real abundance.
The resolutions of the National Assembly, declaring the revenues of the clergy to be the property of the nation, was carried on Saturday last after a very long sitting, and a most violent debate; and the report of the Committee of the War Department on the new modelling of the army.
The arguments on the first of these questions have been so frequently detailed, that we shall spare our readers the trouble of reading a repetition of them; the latter goes to an entire regeneration of the army, which is the more necessary to be carried into immediate execution, since the situation of it is become so critical. Subordination has been long at an end, and the army is daily deserting. The Minister of that department is resolved to accept of no more distinctions.
The new plan is not yet printed, but the leading features of it are—That the standing army in time of peace should be 140,000 men, and double that number in time of war.
The pay of the army is, in future, to be as follows:
Pay of rank and file 20 deniers a-day increase.
— of 1st Lieutenants is fixed at 900 livres annually.
— of 1st ditto, 1200 ditto ditto.
— of 1st Captains, 2000 ditto ditto.
— of 1st ditto, 2400 ditto ditto.
This increase of pay will be a charge to the State of five millions, but the reforms which are intended will produce a saving of twenty millions.

CONVOCAION OF ORDERS.

The projected Convocation of the Orders of Dauphiny has, according to all the letters from that province, been entirely disconcerted. Certain persons, amongst whom every body will place M. Mounier, founded great hopes in favour of their party upon the issue of the Assembly.
The Convocation of the Orders of Languedoc had no better success than that of those of Dauphiny. The manner of this Convocation was as mild and treacherous as the motives were incendiary.
The distinction of Orders was a bugbear; and the inhabitants of Languedoc, not satisfied with simply rejecting the proposition, required those by whom it was made formally to retract.

NATIONAL DECREES.

The three decrees, passed on the 18th of October in the National Assembly, were literally as follow:
"The National Assembly decrees, that, after the organization of municipalities, the primary Assemblies shall form a list of the citizens, and therein insert, on a day appointed for that purpose, and according to seniority, the name of every citizen who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, after having administered to him the oath of fidelity to the laws of his country and to the King; and no citizen, whose

name is not written in the list, shall be an elector, or eligible to Primary Assemblies."

No citizen shall exercise the rights of an active citizen in more places than one; and in no Assembly whatever shall any person be represented by proxy.
"To be eligible to intermediate Assemblies, a person, besides the qualifications already stated, must pay a direct contribution of at least the local value of ten days labour."

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY.

The great question relative to Ecclesiastical Property has been three times agitated within these few days. The Clergy never had to hard a campaign since the establishment of the Christian religion.
The time elapsed, since the question was first proposed in the assembly, has afforded the speakers on both sides an opportunity of preparing themselves for the combat between the partisans of truth, and those of thousands of arguments, which for centuries have been stored up in the Schools of Theology.
After the speech of M. Thourret, it was to be hoped the Clergy would make a defence, for nothing more than the lake of form: but one of its most vigorous champions immediately declared in the most positive manner, that all the reasonings of the grave Speaker, whom he had no doubt of refuting, consisted of nothing but subtleties and romantic metaphysics.
Unfortunately for the Abbe Maury, his great promises still remain to be filled; his arguments went scarcely to the question. This M. Thourret proved to every unprejudiced Member of the Assembly, although he made no impression upon the Abbe.
The debate was interrupted, to receive the Mayor of Paris and the Committee of Reports.
The Abbe, after having treated the distinction established between the existence of individuals and that of corps, as an unintelligible abstraction, observed it was not new, and referred to the word *foundation*, in the Encyclopedia, where he said M. Mirabeau had found it. He might have named M. Turgot as the author.
M. du Royoi, author of several Comic Operas, and charged by the Bishop of Chalons sur Marne, to compose him a speech in favour of ecclesiastical property, was arrested on Saturday last. He was unjustly suspected of having in his possession, papers supposed to be dangerous. The written defence of Clerical Property is by no means an instrument to be afraid of; nor can a prelate, reading a speech composed by an author of Comic Operas, be considered as a redoubtable champion in presence of M. Thourret, Chaffais, Dupont, &c.

The laboured speech of the Archbishop of Aix on Saturday, consisted of three ostensible divisions.—The Rights of the Church, the Interests of the Nation, and the Duties of the Clergy. The fourth, which the Archbishop did not avow, may be considered as commendatory. "We cannot," exclaimed the Reverend Father in God, "abandon our Rights, our Constitutions, and our Instructions. You ought to listen to our reclamation. These will be made," added the mired Orator with emphasis, "you need not doubt of it—And because your power has no bounds, every individual has a right to prescribe them to yourselves. You take from us our possessions, and offer us a salary, which is to be a tax upon the nation.—Do not be surprised if we unite all our force, and all our titles, to reject it."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

OCTOBER 29.

M. Camus, the new President, having read a letter from the architect employed by the Assembly, stating accordingly.

WOUNDED DEPUTIES.

The Commissioners appointed to visit such of the members as had been under the gallery when it gave way, reported, that no limbs had been broken in consequence of that unlucky accident, and besides, added, that all those who had been wounded were in a fair way of recovery.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

It was this day debated, whether the qualification to sit in the National Assembly should be to pay a tax of more than the value of a mark of silver; whether it should be necessary to possess landed property; and to what amount; and it was finally decided, after being three times put to the vote, that the value of the tax shall be one marc of silver and no more, without any restriction as to landed property.

A long and very warm debate then took place, on the question—
"Whether the son shall be eligible to sit in the National Assembly, while living in the same family with, or otherwise dependent on his father."

Several members contended, that the article, being already voted, was not open to discussion or amendment; and others, that it was still open, and ought not to pass without farther modification. At length, it was agreed to refer the question to a future day.

OCTOBER 31.

Both yesterday and to-day were spent in debating the great question of Ecclesiastical property. The principal speakers for the Church were, M. le Brun, the Viscount Mirabeau, the Abbe Maury, and the Bishop of Aix; for the Nation, M. de Mirabeau, M. Thourret, and the Duke de la Rochefoucault.
The right, if not the expediency, of applying the possessions of the Church to relieve the necessities of the state, was to be finally decided on Monday; and as far as we are able to judge, from the complexion of the debates, a detail of which would not be very interesting, against the arguments and interests of the Clergy.

The Ministers of France, in a body, have addressed the National Assembly on the subject of corn, and the weakness of the executive power in their hands.—Their memorial contains facts, of which there can be no doubt, they feel the existence; but it does not appear to have been necessary, on the new ground of responsibility, to lay open all the difficulties they have met with in endeavouring to fill the Paris markets, or to publish to the whole country that the reins of government are unmanageable. In answer to the question of the Assembly, "What are the resources the Assembly can furnish you with for provisions for the kingdom, and the capital in particular?" The Ministers answer, "Your question is unnecessary; the nation is never provided for but by the gracious hand of Providence, and by good harvests." They tell them, that the daily necessities of twenty-six millions of people mock all comparison with the supplies of other countries; that Spain and Switzerland are in almost constant want; that the German states that joined France had almost prohibited exportation; that Lorraine and Melina looked to Germany in vain for assistance; that the Austrian Netherlands had no corn to spare; that, in England, the ports they expected to see open were shut up; that the King of Prussia had just prohibited the exportation of corn in his do-

mitions; that the Dutch markets were empty, and that though it was impatiently expected the northern powers would contribute to fill them, they would not be abundant till after winter, when the ice was melted. The Ministers state, that the exportation of corn is almost entirely put a stop to; that they have given every possible assistance to the city of Paris in providing for it; and that every thing which had been suggested to the Minister of Finance as necessary, had been most liberally granted. "It was proposed to give bounties to the bakers, and even to send them money. The King has consented to make these sacrifices. The difference between the price of corn and the price of bread has been considerable, and the King has supported the loss. All the expenses of conveyance, excise, &c. have fallen upon the royal treasury. The treasury, you know, Gentlemen, is not full of money. Specie, more than any thing else, is extremely scarce; and yet, when money has been wanted in any place for the purposes above mentioned, the city of Paris has applied to Government, and never failed to rank the expense with the most indispensable ones of the State."

It appears by this memorial, that the number of vessels sent on his Majesty's account from the ports of Havre and Rouen, since the end of last year, is 502, and that the amount of the corn they have imported into those ports is near 700,000 l. Sterling.—The Ministers declare, at the same time, that though Paris has been thus succoured, though the country for fifteen leagues round has been devoted to its necessities, yet that the Hotel de Ville has had incredible, and almost insurmountable difficulties to struggle with. France, in general, they add, has found very great ones. Brittany can get no help from the interior parts of the province, nor does any other province derive advantage from what may really be spared there. Rouffillon refuses to help Lower Languedoc; and Upper Languedoc takes it ill that the rest of the province should apply to it for assistance. Lyons got a trifling assistance from Burgundy. Dauphiny keeps close in its own consequence. The same difficulties spread through towns and villages; force, representations, encouragement, pecuniary aid, and prayers, have all been employed to overcome them. The Ministers then go on to the most alarming description of the weakness of the executive power, from the first minister to the lowest agent of authority. They say, the decrees of the Assembly itself begin to lose their force, and that, in this general confusion, the press attacks character, honour, and every thing that makes men valuable to each other in public stations, or in retirement.

The result of these representations in the Minister's memorial is, that, under such circumstances, it is impossible for Ministers to be responsible for the mischiefs that may ensue, or for the good that may be done; and they declare, that if men can be found rash enough to make themselves responsible, they will most readily go out of office, to let them take up the engagement.

The memorial is signed—

*L'ancien Archeveque de Vienne,
Le Comte de la Tour du Pin,
L'Archeveque de Bordeaux,
Le Marquis de Beaucaeu,
Le Comte de Montmorin,
Le Comte de la Lusnerie,
Necker,
Le Comte de Saint Priest.*

REVOLUTION IN AUSTRIAN FLANDERS.

than could have been supposed. Their force of effective men amounts to full 12,000.

The march of the insurgents has been uncommonly active and well planned: they appeared before Antwerp almost as soon as the news arrived there that the forts of Lillo and Liefkenshoek had fallen into their hands.

It is not yet known how the city was taken, though the intelligence of its surrender is positive. An action previously took place between a detachment of 700 of the Imperial troops under General Schromberg, and the main army of the enemy, and the slaughter on both sides was very great. The reports mention 1000 men being killed or wounded.

The gates of Brussels are shut in the same manner as if it was besieged, to guard against sudden attack, and the inhabitants are put under the Military Law.

The capture of Antwerp may not perhaps appear so surprising, when it is considered, that the greater part of the inhabitants are strongly attached to the Patriots.

BRABANT.

Neither discouraged by the successes of the Prince de Cobourg, nor the capture of Belgrade by Field Marshal Laudohn, the inhabitants of Austrian Flanders have set the Imperial Eagle at defiance in Brabant, at a moment, too, when it is flying victorious along the frontiers of Turkey!

Lillo and Liefkenshoek, two forts belonging to the Emperor, have yielded to their arms.
Antwerp was the next object of their ambition, and so expeditious were they in their march, and so secret in their councils, that this city, although eight miles distant, was summoned before the Commanding Officer was aware of an attack.

General Dalton, conscious of the importance of this place, determined to risk a battle to save it, and accordingly marched against them with a handful of troops.

The Patriots were victorious in every conflict.—The first detachment was beaten, with the loss of 400 men, and their cannon.

General Schroeder, with a large body of troops, marched against them, and a well fought battle took place.—The Patriots lost 1500 men, but they gained the field. General Schroeder was obliged to retreat after he had lost 700; but a large reinforcement opportunely arriving from Brussels, a second engagement took place near the Abbey of Turnhot, in which the Austrians had rather the advantage.

On this General Dalton ordered all the inhabitants of Turnhot, a little village in the Lordship of Nafau, to be put to the sword, without distinction of rank, age, or sex!

The Brabanters, however, undiscouraged at such brutal ferocity and unrelenting malice, rallied soon after, and met with no resistance wherever they went; for every place was friendly to their views. Their army consists of 12,000 well disciplined men, and these all composed of the *bon Bourgeois*. They remain masters of Antwerp, Ghent, as well as of the ports first taken.

General Dalton has certainly marched from Brussels, and left General Dalberg in the command, who was certainly friendly to the cause of Freedom, though he afterwards made his peace with the Emperor.

There is no doubt but that, before his time the Patriots have not the shadow of an enemy in Brabant.

Dalton's troops did not in the whole amount to 10,000 men; and even victory, at the expense of Schroeder's defeat, would be vain.

The following intelligence may be depended on:—
Extract of a letter from the Patriotic Camp at Turn-
hout in Brabant, Oct. 27.

"The day before yesterday, our army was attacked by the Imperial troops, commanded by General Schroeder, and composed of one battalion of Bender, the second battalion of Clairfont, two companies of grenadiers, two squadrons of dragoons of Arberg, and 94 artillery men. We did wonders. We took three out of seven pieces of cannon, (all they had) all their ammunition, and made two officers and 60 soldiers prisoners. On our side, we had four soldiers killed, and twenty wounded. The engagement lasted four hours.

"A boy of nine years of age, snatching his father's gun, hid himself in a fort of ambuscade, and killed one of the Imperial dragoons, and, stripping him of his sabre and hat, presented them to our General, who tenderly caressed this hopeful young patriot."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Oct. 29.

"In every place of which the Patriots have made themselves masters, they have seized on the Imperial arms, and replaced them by those of the States of Brabant. The chiefs, who call themselves *The States*, and who hold their meetings at Brede, have caused to be published at Hoogstraten, a proclamation, forbidding obedience to the Emperor's orders, repeating the late edict, prohibiting exportation to the States General, and allowing a free egress and regress from one place to the other. In consequence of this permission, a great number of people have arrived from Austrian Brabant, Lew, Oudenbosch, and other places, who were received with acclamations wherever they came. We are informed, that they have taken possession of Ghent and Tournay, but have abandoned the forts Lillo and Liefkenshoek. Now have the Austrian troops again taken possession of these forts.

"The Patriots occasion no little uneasiness to Court. They are joined by a great number of the ecclesiastics, who contribute their prayers, and every way encourage them in their enterprise. Antwerp will soon be in their hands."

L O N D O N.

NOVEMBER 6.

Wednesday the King, Queen, and three Princesses, arrived at Buckingham House, from Windsor. At half past twelve, the King came to St James's, where his Majesty had a Levee, which was attended by the following nobility, &c.

The Lord Chancellor.
Dukes of Leeds, St Alban's, and Dorset.
Marquis of Lansdown.
Earls of Camden, Abercorn, Stair, and Mornington.

Viscounts Stormont, Sydney, Hinchinbroke, and Mountmorres.
Lords Loughborough, North, Hawkebury, Dacre, Eardley, Cathcart, Brudenell, Arden, Amherst, (Gold Stick in waiting), and Onslow, (Lord of the Bed-Chamber in waiting).

The Right Hon. C. J. Fox, the Right Hon. Alderman Harley, Hon. Admiral Barrington.
Sir George Yonge, Sir George Liddle, Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Francis Geary, Sir John Lewis.
Mr Fawcener, Mr Jenkinson, Mr Bowlby, &c.
His Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, Count Zenobio, and other distinguished foreigners.
The French, Spanish, and Sardinian Ambassadors, and most of the foreign Envoys and Secretaries.
The Levee closed about two o'clock; after which there was a Council, which sat three quarters of an hour.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and other Cabinet Ministers, were in conference with the King in his closet, after the Council, till four o'clock, when his Majesty went to dinner with the Queen and Princesses, at Buckingham House.

The following Nobility were on Wednesday presented to his Majesty at the Levee at St James's:

Earl of Stair, by the Duke of Leeds, for the first time since his accession to the titles.
Earl and Countess of Abercorn, for the first time since their accession to the title, by the Duke of Leeds, and Duchess Dowager of Ancaster.
Mrs Scott of Bellevue, Lady of the late General Scott, by the Countess of Elgin.

The Hon. Mr Jenkinson, for the first time, by his father, Lord Hawkebury.
Mr Douglas, for the first time since his marriage with Miss North, by Lord Stormont.

Mr Franklin, for the first time, by the Duke of Leeds.
The Hon. Mr Southwell, for the first time, by the Earl of Erne.

Counsellors Lloyd and Midford, by the Lord Chancellor—they had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand on their recent appointments.

Yesterday morning the Dukes of York and Clarence breakfasted with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Carlton House.

Wednesday, the plan for the New Opera House was laid before their Majesties at Buckingham House, for the Royal approbation.

A very elegant service of table-linen, studded with stars, and ornamented in the centre with the Royal arms, has been lately imported from the north of Ireland for their Majesties use.

It is whispered, that a patent of creation to his Royal Highness Prince Edward, the King's fourth son, appointing him Duke of Lancaster in England, with a Scotch and Irish Peerage, is on the point of being brought into the proper offices.

An attempt made on his own life by a tradesman in Pall Mall, in consequence of some pecuniary distress, was lately stated in the papers: The Prince of Wales, on perusing the account, and learning that the unfortunate subject was one of the tradesmen to his Highness, immediately sent to enquire into the truth of the narration. On finding that the circumstances were precisely as they were related, he immediately drew forth his pocket-book, and desired a page to take it with the notes which it contained, to the rescued victim of despondency! "Tell him," said his Highness, "that I am sorry that distress should have compelled him to such a deed. Bid him make use of it. I may perhaps owe him something, and under such circumstances the routine of payment must appear tedious." The gift thus sent was worthy of the donor, and of the occasion. It consisted of bank notes to the amount of 700 l.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York intends to abolish that unwieldy word, *unwieldy*, and by

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Serjeants will be no longer ranked with those who
"threw no part of their swords but the hilts."
They are in future to mount guard with their swords
drawn.
A masque, on a new construction, has been pre-
sented to General Pitt, at Dublin. Its principle is,
to obviate the delay which occurs in priming; the
firelock being primed as soon as the cartridge is ram-
med in the common way.
Wednesday night several of the Foreign Ministers
and Nobility dined with the Baron and Baroness de
Nolcken, at their House in Great Camberland-
street.
Wednesday afternoon the Duchesse de Biron, ac-
companied by the Countess de Camille, arrived at St
James's Royal Hotel, from France.
Lord Westmoreland is peculiarly circumstanced by
Mr Child's will: He left the bulk of his fortune to
his Lordship's second child (son not mentioned,) who
was to be named Robert.
Now, as the second child is a girl, and not baptized
Robert, the question is—To whom does Mr Child's
fortune devolve?
As to Lord Westmoreland's other children, they
are left £1,000 each, to the number of twelve, should
his Lordship have any more.
We have it from pretty good authority, that Par-
liament will not meet for business before Christmas
—the great length of the last session is given as the
reason.
It is a fact, that each separate tax levied on the
public, becomes every year less and less productive;
for every new burthen is so injudiciously laid on, that
it militates against and destroys the old ones. In
short, the people are so burthened with taxes, that
they are under the necessity of evading them as much
as they can. Like the Starved Apothecary in
Romeo and Juliet, their "Poverty, but not their will
consents."
It has ever been the wisdom of all civilized govern-
ments, to lay on the people such necessary burthens
as may answer some general good purpose to the
state; and to this end the tax should be productive of
the sum required, otherwise it will be the wanton op-
pression of many, to benefit a few.—Ahmet the Third
laid a heavy duty on tobacco and coffee, from a per-
suasion, that as the people were passionately fond of
a pipe and a dish of this liquor, he must receive im-
mense sums. But the mob of Constantinople soon raised
a clamour that reached even the recesses of the Se-
raglio. They threatened death to the Grand Vizir,
if the taxes were not instantly levied at the old rate.
The guards dispersed them—and they assembled no
more; but what was the consequence? Why, after
a trial of twelve months, it was found, that the an-
cient duty of a farthing on every pound weight of
coffee and tobacco, brought in double the sums of the
increased tax, as the fair consumption was confined
to a comparative few, and the Turks, rather than be
deprived of their favourite amusement, ran the risk of
their lives every day in a contraband trade.
The absurdity of the Commutation act was seen
through at the time; but it was considered better to
submit to the imposition, than throw any obstacles in
the way of preventing smuggling, the supporters
pledging themselves that this act alone would put an
end to that illicit practice.—In a little time, however,
the banishing was found inadequate to the task, and
cutters were put in commission to aid and assist its ef-
forts—but if we believe the Minister, even with
these assistants, it had not been able to destroy the
monster; and therefore the *Excise Laws* were claimed
as a necessary ally; for his principal argument in
favour of them will destroy a valuable manufactory to
this country.
Intelligence is just arrived in town, which is at least
pretended to be genuine, and from the first sources
of originality, by which we are given to understand,
that, in consequence of messages which have passed
between the King of France, the National Assembly,
and the Ministers, no negotiations have yet taken place.
Among other odd reasons for the Duke of Orleans
being here, one is, to found our ministry respecting
Brabant—that done—to join the King of Prussia, who
is to declare war against the Emperor, and place the
Duke of Orleans on the throne of the Austrian Nether-
lands. There are people who confidently assert, and
what more, believe this report.
The army of the Church Militant of France is un-
doubtedly the most numerous one in Europe: not on-
ly upon paper, but in Palaces, Castles, Convents,
Cells, Cloisters, &c. It consists of 18 Archbishops,
118 Bishops, 44,000 Vicars, 50,000 Curates, 20,000
Chaplains, 280 of the Order of Malta, 11,850 Ca-
non, 4000 Singing Boys, 60,000 Students in Semi-
naries, Colleges, &c. 14,000 Beneficiaries, 15,000
Cenobites, 17,000 Beggars, and 80,000 Nuns.
Some further accounts were received in town this
day from Oitend, according to which, the number
of patriots who have fallen in the late contest between
the Imperial forces and the Military Bands, has not
at all damped the ardour of those that remain. On
the contrary, from the spirit which seems prevalent
amongst the peasantry, there is but too much reason
to fear, that much more blood will be shed before or-
der is restored in Austrian Flanders.
The Emperor, according to the accounts by the
mails this day, seems determined, now he has taken
Belgrade, and has nothing to fear from that quarter,
to direct his arms against the Netherlands. It is singu-
lar, that when Belgrade was taken in 1717, the same
country in the Netherlands were distracted by civil
dissensions.
Antwerp was not taken on the 29th of last month.
The victory at Belgrade has imparted such spirits
to the Emperors, that nothing less than an enterprise
in the very heart of Sweden, is the topic at this mo-
ment.
The 25th of August died, at her house at Fre-
derickburgh, in Virginia, aged eighty-two, Mrs
Washington, mother of the President of the United
States.
Yesterday there was a transit of Mercury over the
Sun's disk. The calculations given for the ingress of
Mercury's centre on the Sun's disk, were for the me-
ridian of London, 1 h. 10 m.; for the longitude of
Paris, 1 h. 18 m.; and if the longitude of Norwich
be 1 deg. 50 m. east of London, the ingress there
was expected at 1 h. 2 m. 40 sec. Mercury was in
his inferior conjunction, and therefore his motion re-
trograde, or contrary to the order of the signs; he
entered the Sun's disk on the eastern limb something
below the Sun's centre, and his motion from east to
west was very rapid, being at the rate of 96,000 miles
in an hour, while the Sun's apparent motion the con-
trary way was at the rate of 58,000 miles in an hour.
This shortened the duration of the transit. Mercury
is very eccentric in his orbit; his aphelion, or great-
est distance from the Sun, is in Sagittarius; of course,
in this transit being in the opposite sign, he was in
his perihelion, or nearest distance from the Sun. His
mean distance is 38,000,000 of miles; but in this case
he was nearer the Sun, and therefore further from

the earth. This circumstance made his apparent mo-
tion slower, and his diameter less, and being involv-
ed in the Sun's rays, his opaque side was on that
account rendered the smaller. In the beginning of
the transit, the Sun's altitude was about nineteen
degrees.
The launch of the Hindostan East Indiaman on
Tuesday, proved highly favourable to the professors
of the Barringtonian system;—for the moment the
ship went off the stocks, a variety of valuable parties,
watches, &c. were launched from the pockets of the
gaping spectators.—Captain Buchanan was thus de-
prived of a watch valued at fifty guineas.
All the light colliers from the River are going
round with all possible expedition to the northern
ports, in order to load coals for the supply of the
London market, on account of the cargoes of the
ships being lost in the storm of last week.
Three fishing boats belonging to the river Tovy
near Cardigan, unfortunately perished out of a fleet
of twenty-one, on the night of the 1st of October
last;—out of twenty-seven men which manned these
boats, twenty were married men;—Twenty widows
and fifty children, are the mourners on this occasion.
On the same fatal night two boats were lost at New
Quay, and the families of eighteen poor men, are left
to lament their loss.
CONTRACTOR EAST INDIAMAN.
The following is a copy of a letter from an Officer
of that ship, dated at St Helena the 24th of August
1789, received in town on Wednesday, by the
Sandwich whaler.
"I am happy to inform you of our safe arrival here
on the 19th instant, after a long and dangerous pas-
sage of twenty-two weeks from China, during which
time we have experienced almost a continual series of
bad weather. I assure you, our situation was truly
deplorable. We have buried twenty-six of our crew
on the voyage here, and nearly fifty others were so
ill as to be unable to work; in short, it could scarcely
be said that there was one man in perfect health on
board. Captain Bartlett stood at the helm the greater
part of the voyage, and all the Officers did the duty
of common seamen; but what contributed more to
our distress was, that we had expended all the fresh
provisions on board, which alone supported the sick.
When we came in sight of St Helena, we threw out
signals of distress; and had not immediate assistance
been afforded us, I very much doubt if we should have
even then been able to reach the island. On our arri-
val here, all the sick men were carried to the hospital;
and I am sorry to inform you, that five of them have
since died. I do assure you, it was attended with
much danger bringing the people on shore; for seve-
ral of them were so ill, that it was expected they
would have died during the time we were removing
them from the ship to the hospital; but with the aid
of fresh provisions and great plenty of vegetables,
they appear to recover very fast; and we have great
hopes, that, with the assistance we shall receive from
the Governor of about twenty men, which it will be
necessary to have to navigate the ship, in case of a
relapse of the scurvy among the crew, we shall once
more return to England."
KING'S BENCH.
GIBSON AND JOHNSON.
A cause of great commercial importance and ex-
pectation was tried on Wednesday, before Lord Ken-
yon and a special Jury at Guildhall. The action was
brought by Mess. Minett and Company, to recover
from Gibson and Johnson the amount of a bill of ex-
change for £11, dated at Manchester, drawn by
them on the 1st of January last, and payable to the
order of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs received the bill from
Livesey and Company, for a valuable consideration.
This interesting case differed from those lately deter-
mined. It was an issue directed by the Lord Chan-
cellor to be decided at law upon the evidence of the
facts.
The question before the Court was, "Whether,
when the defendants accepted this bill, they knew
that a fictitious name was inserted in it, purport-
ing to be a person to whom it was payable, with a
view to make it resemble a fair commercial trans-
action?"
On the part of the plaintiffs several witnesses were
called; the substance of whose evidence was, that
Livesey and Company had no connection in trade
with any person of the name of John White; that
the bill in question was dated from Manchester, but
drawn in London; that a great number of bills, with
feigned names, were sent by Livesey and Company
to the defendants, who were in the constant habit
of accepting them; that the names of the fictitious pay-
ers were various. These accommodations bills, ac-
counted to upwards of a million of money, and ma-
ny of them, although dated from Manchester, were
brought to the defendants from Cleapside, where
they were actually drawn, before the ink was dry,
but no objection was made to them on that account.
Many other circumstances were mentioned to prove
that the defendants had immedie dealings with Live-
sey and Company in this sort of paper negotiation;
but the witnesses could not swear that the particular
bill in question was known by the defendants, at the
time they accepted it, to be made payable to a ficti-
tious name.
On behalf of the defendants, several of their clerks
were examined. They swore that they had no con-
ception of the bills accepted by the defendants being
made payable to fictitious persons; and they had
strong reason to believe that Gibson and Johnson were
totally unapprised of the names being feigned, either
to the bill in question, or to any of the others they
had accepted in the course of their dealings with the
house of Livesey and Company.
After an excellent address from Lord Kenyon, the
jury retired, and returned with a verdict for the
plaintiffs. Damages, the amount of the bill. The
Court was more crowded than it has been known for
many years. There are bills to a considerable a-
mount, under the like circumstances, accepted by
Gibson and Johnson.
PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 6.
Bank Stock, 182½ a ½ a ½
3 per cent. red. 77½ a ½
a ½
Ditto con. 78½ a ½
4 per cent. 177½, 97½ a ½
5 per cent. Ann. 178½
117½ a ½
Bank Long Ann. 22½ a ½
15-16ths
Ditto, 177½, for 30 years,
13½ a 7-16ths
South Sea Stock, —
Old Ann. —
New Ditto, —
3 per cent. 175½, —
India Stock, —
India Scrip. 5½
Ditto Ann. —
Ditto Bonds, 110 prem.
New Navy and Victual-
ling Bill, ½ disc.
Lottery Tickets, 61
Irish Tickets, 61 7 a 6 d
Exchange Bills, —
Tontine, —
SOUND INTELLIGENCE.
PASSED THE SOUND.
Oct. 25. Rusele, Kirkwood, from Burgholm to Dublin.
Friendship, Robt. from Carthagen for Gothenburg, Rusele.
26. John, Crawford, from Copenhagen for Leith, in ballast.
Wind South-East.
ELLSMORE, Oct. 27. 1789. WOOD AND HOWDEN.

EDINBURGH.
We hear that the Lord Provost and Magistrates,
with the concurrence of the Principal and Professors
of the University, are to invite the Students to the
procession, at laying the Foundation Stone of the Col-
lege this day fortnight.
The Margarets of Leith, Captain Turnbull, which
was run ashore near Deal, and is now got off, as
mentioned in Lloyd's List, has sustained but little
damage.
Saturday morning arrived in Leith Harbour the
fleet of that place. This vessel was lately
loaded with coals for Campvere; but, in the passage
out, the masts, Alexander Charters, was unfortu-
nately washed overboard, and perished in Yarmouth
Roads, during the heavy gale on Friday forenoon;
and the mate thought proper to return to port.—Mr
Charters is much regretted, as an industrious and ho-
nest man.
The following melancholy articles appeared in the
Newcastle Courant of Saturday last.
"The ships below named are reported to be lost,
and on shore, but the accounts being very contradictory,
we can by no means vouch for the authenticity of the
very melancholy intelligence conveyed to our readers
of this dreadful disaster; suffice it to say, that at no
period in the memory of man, more lives have fallen a
sacrifice to the fury of one storm.
"The Sadie, Appleby; John, Bell; and Providence,
Walker, lost, with all hands—Flora, Ridely,
lost, matter drowned—Joseph and Elizabeth, Jackson,
lost, with four of the crew—John, Shepherd, one man
saved; and Westmoreland, Rudd, lost, with all the
crew—Polly, Todd, of London; Hanibal, Rogers;
and Jane and Sarah, Ballentine, lost; crews saved—
Windor, Petrekin, lost, matter and six of the crew
saved—Nightingale, Donkin, lost, five of the crew
saved—Friendship, Lawther, lost, matter and crew
perished, except the mate and two men—Joseph and
Elizabeth, Jackson, lost, four men drowned—Perfe-
verance, Metcalf; John and Catherine, Hay; Mon-
tague, Stephenson; and Laurel, Graystone, on shore,
but expected to be got off—Northumberland, Reed-
head, is on shore, and it is feared will not be got off
—Success, Coulson, a London Trader, is on shore,
but expected to be got off with little damage—Forti-
tude of South Shields; and the Lis, Gray, have been
on shore, but are since got off—Tealade has lost part
of her masts, and sustained other damage—Felicity,
Wilkinson, with merchant goods, from this port to
London, has been on shore, near Margate; she is
since got off, and was late in the Roads when the last
accounts came away, expected to anchor in that har-
bour the next tide, all hands safe—Capt. John Carter,
of the Peggy, of Shields, got entangled in the cable
in letting down the anchor, and was unfortunately
killed; his body was fevered in two parts, and pre-
sented a most shocking spectacle.
"A matter of a vessel arrived in this port from
Yarmouth, reports, that he saw thirty-eight ships
on shore between Yarmouth Roads and Shields, and that
a great number of dead bodies were taken up and in-
terred in Yarmouth church-yard; that many ships
had lost their anchors, boats, and cables. The sea
was covered with wreck, and afforded the most mel-
ancholy appearance ever beheld. Amongst the ships
in distress he names the Peggy, of Shields; Good In-
fant, and Benevolence, of Sunderland; Robert, of
Whitby; and Happy Return, of Poole.
"Our correspondent at Sunderland informs, that
several ships, then riding in the Roads, were under
the necessity of cutting from their anchors, and put-
ting to sea; many of them have not yet been heard of;
upon his son to save himself, the youth having gene-
rally offered to remain by his aged parent at the im-
minent hazard of his own life.—Our correspondent
further observes, that the dreadful gale was the most
severe ever remembered by the oldest seamen belong-
ing to that port, and attended with a heavy fall of
snow, and remarkable large hailstones.
"Another correspondent from Sunderland says,
that two men and a boy, belonging to the Nightin-
gale of this port, which was up in Yarmouth Roads,
were humanely rescued from their perilous situation
by boats from the harbour; the crews of which were
incited to the dangerous undertaking by the generous
offer of some gentlemen of Yarmouth, whose philan-
thropy prompted them to bid a reward of twenty
guineas for the preservation of the lives of the three
unfortunate men.—This is an instance of goodness as
highly worthy of praise as it is worthy of emulation.
"Saturday, the John, Rawlin, and a sloop, were
driven upon the Herd Sand, at the entrance of this
harbour, but are since got off.
"The Patty, Peilee, from Guernsey to Newcastle;
Nancy, Helyear, from Sunderland to market, are put
into Ramsgate with damage.
"The body of a seaman came on shore at Sunder-
land, and was interred without being known.
"The following extract of a letter from Capt. Hen-
derson, of the Tyne, of this port, will serve to shew
the dreadful effects of the late tremendous gale;
Harwich, Nov. 1. 1789.
"I am glad I have it in my power to inform you
of the Tyne being safe at Harwich, after a most dis-
mal gale indeed. I failed from Shields on Thursday
the 29th ult. about noon, and on Friday, about nine
o'clock in the evening, brought up off Winterton with
a large fleet, at which time the sky had a very serene
and pleasing appearance. At three o'clock on the Sa-
turday morning, it overcast, and began to blow ex-
cessively at N. N. E. and the sea made very high. I gave
the ship 120 fathoms of cable, which she rode by till
five o'clock, at which time we drove; therefore drop-
ping the sheet anchor, and got her brought up till break of
day, when a ship, which had parted, would have been
on board of us, had I not cut from both anchors,
when I got the ship wore, and the forefall set, with
great difficulty. We shipped an uncommon sea, which
washed our boats, and William Lion, a boy, clear o-
ver the rail. Thank God, myself and the rest of
the crew escaped most miraculously. It is impossible
for me to describe the loss of ships, and the sufferings
of so many mortals. I saw two vessels go down along
side of me; and indeed had I not been fortunate e-
nough to have got my forefall set, we must have sha-
red the same fate."
At Morpeth Fair, on Wednesday, there was a good
flew of cattle, which sold at low prices.
Mr JOHN WRIGHT Advocate, in the New Af-
sembly Close, near the City Guard, Edinburgh, be-
gins his LAW CLASSES, for this Winter, on Wed-
nesday the 13th instant, viz. A Course of Lectures on
Justinian's Institutions of the Civil Law.—Another on
the *Realities*.—Also, A Practical Class for the benefit
of Students in the Scots Law.
The Rhetoric Class will be opened on Thurs-
day next, the 14th instant, at three o'clock. The
Lecture each day will begin precisely at three, and be
finished about ten minutes before four.

The Irish State Lottery begins drawing, in Dub-
lin, on Thursday the 14th instant. Lists of the first
day's drawing will arrive here, on Monday next, the
16th.
The Tickets and Shares, duly stamped and secu-
red agreeably to act of Parliament, are selling, in va-
riety of numbers, by James Thomson and Son, In-
surance Brokers, at their Old Licensed Office, No.
8, South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, where all busi-
ness relating to the Lottery has been transacted with
correctness and fidelity for many years past.
Tickets and Shares will continue to be sold during
the progress of drawing, warranted undrawn to the
latest accounts.
Commissioners from the country, with good bills, at
fight on at a short date, punctually attended to.
Government Receipts may be seen for the Original
Tickets of all Shares sold at this Office.
The vast assemblage of persons which daily crowd
the office of Hogg and Co. London need not be won-
dered at, when it is considered what an immense bu-
siness they have carried on for so many years past.
Punctuality and regularity will ever meet public fa-
vour. In addition to this, Hogg and Co. pursue a
plan worthy the notice of every adventurer in either
the Irish or English State Lotteries, as they have ab-
solutely rendered the purchaser of a Share of a Tic-
ket equally safe and secure in the payment of a prize
as the possessor of a whole Ticket. Such security
cannot fail of that encouragement it so justly merits.
Edinburgh, 6th Nov. 1789.
The anniversary of the glorious Revolution 1688,
when these kingdoms were happily delivered from
Popery, Slavery, and arbitrary Power, effected under
King William and Queen Mary, of glorious and immor-
tal memory, and the Crown afterwards settled on the il-
lustrious House of Hanover, is to be held on Wednesday
the 13th of November current, at six in the evening,
in Bruce's Tavern, St Andrew's Square.—The Right
Hon. the Lord Provost in the Chair.
The Committee is to meet at the Royal Exchange
Coffeehouse on Wednesday next, at one o'clock, for
the admission of new members, at which time and
place such as desire to be enrolled in this Constitutional
Club will be pleased to apply, either personally, or by
letter addressed to the Committee, and left at the bar.
To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.
SIR,
HAVING observed, by your last, that there is to
be a meeting of the Trustees of the Turnpike
Roads within the county on Thursday next, I would,
with submission, recommend one thing to their serious
consideration—a little more attention to the different
roads within the toll-bars, which are in a miserable
situation indeed. I need only mention, in particu-
lar, the road by Teviot-row and Lauriestoun to the
Lothian Road, which, though the only road from east
to west on the south side of the town, has been allowed
to remain, for these very many years, in the most dis-
graceful state, of which I am much surprised the Ma-
gistrates and Trustees are not really ashamed. It is
narrower in some places than a common wynd or
close—choked up with rubbish—and, in general, so
deep and dirty, that no person can walk on the foot-
path, without running the risk of being bespattered
all over by every horse or carriage that passes. There
is perhaps not a road in the most remote part of the
county but what is in a much better situation.—
But the County Gentlemen chide to take care of them-
selves. It is but a few months ago since they procu-
red an act to augment the tolls at all the south bars
—the tolls at the south bars are now so high, that
stone-carts from their own houses, without paying this
heavy tax, in order to widen and repair the roads to
Melville—the road to Arncliffe—the road to Dalkeith,
&c. which last town, though one of the largest within
the county, has no toll-bar near it for many miles.—
I do not mean by this to throw the least reflection on
any of the respectable Gentlemen alluded to, for all
of whom I have the highest regard. I think they are
much to be commended for their attention to their
own interest. But I am convinced they would not
wish to confine every advantage to themselves; or re-
fuse something to be bestowed for the convenience of
those who contribute so much and so readily to their
advantage. I am persuaded this grievance has only
to be mentioned to these Gentlemen, in order to be
redressed. Nor can they justly complain of the ci-
zens of Edinburgh and neighbourhood for thinking
that charity should begin at home, and that some small
portion of the money paid by them at the toll-bars
might be applied to repair the Lauriestoun road.
The inhabitants of Lauriestoun and Teviot-row, as
well as of the other South Districts, have too great
reason to complain of the conduct of the Magistrates
in this matter; as it was on their most positive as-
urances, that this road was to be widened and repaired,
water given them, public wells, &c. &c. (not one of
which they have fulfilled), that they consented to
subject themselves for ever to relieve the town of
Edinburgh of part of the King's cess, and to pay no
less than ten per cent. besides towards building the
South Bridge—to which, however, they are denied
proper access. After being used in this manner, the
inhabitants of these Districts will no doubt think well
before they again contribute to any public work in
which the Magistrates are to take the lead.
I am, &c. CIVIS.
THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.
THERM. BAR.
Saturday, Nov. 7. 8 P. M. — 40 — 28.78
Sunday, — 8. 8 A. M. — 41 — 28.90
— 8 P. M. — 38 — 29.00
Monday, — 9. 8 A. M. — 36 — 29.17
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Whale Fishing
Company's Office in Dunbar, upon Thursday the 16th
current, at twelve o'clock noon,
THAT FINE GREENLAND SHIP
CALLED,
THE LORD HOOD,
Built at Whitby,
With or without the Fishing Stores.
As she presently lies in the Harbour of
Dunbar, measuring 355½ tons for the
tonnage, and of the following dimensions: Her length from
the fore part of the main-mast, to after part of the stern-
post aloft, 100 7-12ths feet; breadth at the broadest part 29
feet; depth of the hold under the lower deck beams, 11½
feet; between decks under the beams, 5 feet 2-12ths; all
clear for stowage; carries her boats between-decks, which is
of the greatest advantage, in particular, for the Davies
Strait, Whale-fishery. She is uncommonly well found in e-
very individual particular article, and all in the highest or-
der.
The above ship is particularly well calculated for the West
India, American, Baltic, or any other trade whatever. In
short, she is reckoned by judges, to be one of the completest
ships that is to be met with, which will be found, upon in-
spection, to be as represented.
Inventory of the said ship and fishing stores, with the con-
ditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of the Directors of
the said Company.

To the Manufacturers, Weavers, and Dealers in Osnaburgh, and other Coarse Linens: and TO THE STAMPMASERS OF THOSE GOODS.

Travellers-Office, Edinburgh, Oct. 6. 1789.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the COMMISSIONERS and TRUSTEES for MANUFACTURES, &c. in Scotland, that of late many of the Weavers of Osnaburgh, and other Coarse Linens, have got into the practice of making their Cloth unequal in quality, some part of the Web being often inferior to the rest; and if the Stampmaster, in the execution of his duty, has cut such Webs into parts or pieces, and either stamped the same with the National Stamp, or for the purpose of Wrappers, that then many of the Weavers and even the Dealers are in the practice of putting up two, three, or more of these short pieces, altho' different in quality and value from each other, into one Roll, of the usual length of a whole Web; and by lapping the best and most valuable of these short pieces on the outside, and concealing the stamped ends, DO or MAY sometimes deceive the buyer, who, from this artful supposition in the folding up, is led to consider the whole as an entire piece of the same quality and value throughout. And whereas, this species of fraud, if persisted in, would materially injure the Coarse Linen Manufacture of this country, by destroying its reputation, not only at home, but more particularly in the Foreign Markets: Therefore, the Trustees aforesaid, who are empowered by Law to make such Rules and Orders for the improvement of the Linen Manufacture, and for preventing Abuses therein, as they shall think expedient, and consistent with the true intent and meaning of the Statutes for regulating the same, do hereby PROHIBIT all Weavers, Manufacturers, and Dealers, from continuing the fraudulent practices above described:—And they ORDER, not only that every piece of Osnaburgh, or other Coarse Linen Cloth, shall be Woven of equal fineness and thickness throughout, but also—

In the first place, That every piece of Cloth, whatever its length may be, after being stamped in the manner under-mentioned, shall be rolled up and exposed to sale separately, and by itself; and that no Weaver, Manufacturer, or Dealer shall put up, either for the Home or Foreign Market, two or more parts or pieces into one.

Secondly, That when the said Cloth is equally and properly woven, the Stampmaster shall not only always impress the National Stamp, and the length and breadth on both ends, but also the said Stamp on three of the sheets or folds, either of which he thinks may be lapped on the outside, as justly exhibiting the general quality of the Web, and that two of the Stamps shall always be kept in view; one upon a lap projecting from the end of the Web (commonly called a Tab; and the other upon the out-side lap or fold; and the Weavers, Manufacturers, and Dealers are desired to take notice, that no piece of Osnaburgh, or other Coarse Linen, shall be lapped up, or sent either to the Home or the Foreign Market in any different form.

Thirdly, That the Stamp Wrapper, though it has been useful, yet it is not always understood in the full sense, especially in the Foreign Markets, and has not, on this account, proved a sufficient check to careless and improper weaving. Therefore, that the same shall be discontinued, and the word *Faulty* be substituted in its place; and that a Stamp, with that word, shall be imprinted on each end of all such pieces of Osnaburgh, or other Coarse Linen, as are found not to merit the National Stamp, and which, at the same time, are not judged to be so bad as to deserve legal forfeiture: That the Cloth thus stamped *Faulty* shall always be previously cut into parts or pieces for Wrappers, under or not exceeding forty yards each; and, after they are rolled and lapped up, that the Stampmaster shall, with ivory or lamp black dissolved in water, brush over and blacken the selvage of one of the ends thereof, in order to distinguish the same more effectually at Market from other Coarse Linen of a good quality, bearing the National Stamp.

Fourthly, That if at any time Osnaburgh or other Coarse Linen Cloth shall be brought to the Stampmaster, which appears very improperly manufactured, and with a fraudulent intention on the part of the Weaver, in such a case, that he shall not be indulged even with the *Faulty* Stamp, but that the Stampmaster shall detain the same, as the law

And, lastly, The Trustees do hereby CERTIFY to all whom it concerns, That from and after the 1st day of January next, the Stampmasters and Riding Officers employed by the said Trustees, shall seize and detain all such Osnaburgh or other Coarse Linen Cloth as they shall find in any Shop, Warehouse, or other place, which is intended for sale, and made up otherwise than as before described, in order that they may prosecute the Offender or Offenders for such fine or penalty as may seem proportioned to the fraud, and to the ill consequences from thence to be apprehended:—And that their Agent at London will give his advice to any of the English Factors or Merchants who may get Osnaburgh, or other Coarse Linen of Scots Manufacture, made up otherwise than as before described, (or any Linen Cloth of Scots Manufacture short of the length stamped thereon,) in what manner prosecutions may be raised by them against the persons offending, in case of their refusing to give redress:—At the same time the Trustees do earnestly recommend it to the Manufacturers, the Dealers, and Exporters, to consider that their own interest is intimately connected with the preservation of the character of the Manufacture; and, therefore, the Trustees expect, they will co-operate with them, and use all the means in their power to check and put an end to such unfair and irregular practices as may prove injurious to it.

ROBT. ARBUHNOT, Sec.

Let of Lands and Sale of Stocking, Labouring Utensils, and Household Furniture, &c.

To be LET by Public Roup within the Council House of Sefton, upon Wednesday the 11th day of November 1789,

THE House, Offices, and Inclosures of BOWHILL, and the Farm of CARTERHAUGH, and OLD WARK, (all lately possessed by the deceased General Alexander Mackay,) for two years from the 22d of November 1789. These farms will either be let together or separately as offerers may incline; and the articles and conditions of let thereof will be seen in the hands of John Fraser and William Lumfaine, writers to the signet, and George Rodger, writer in Sefton. The housekeeper at Bowhill will show the house, and Mr Currier at Carterhaugh, the farms.

And to be SOLD by public roup at Bowhill, upon Thursday the 12th of November 1789.

The whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the house of Bowhill, consisting of all sorts of Kitchen Furniture, with Jack, Carron Oven, &c. Dining Room, Drawing Room, and Bed Room Furniture of all kinds, a Tea Kitchen, Tea and Table China, Guard-Mange, Baggage Cart, Drinking Glasses, and Stone Ware, Garden Tools, Stable, Dairy, Washing, Slaughter, and Brew-house Utensils, with several other articles too tedious to mention. As also a considerable quantity of Wines of different kinds.

And upon Monday the 16th day of the said month of November 1789, there will be sold by public roup at Carterhaugh.

The whole Stocking, Corns, and Labouring Utensils upon Bowhill and Carterhaugh, consisting in part of four black Coach Horses, a Light Bay Charger, a Dark Bay ditto, an exceeding fine Cheviot Galloway, seven Plow-horses of different colours, and a riding mare; a considerable number of Sheep of different kinds and ages, eight Milk Cows, four aged Draft Oxen, three ditto four year olds, and one Quay of the same age, three Stots of three years old, five two year old Quays, and one Stot, three one year old Stots, and three Quays of the same age, forty one well-fed Highland Stots, six Calves, and a large quantity of Poultry of all kinds. A great number of Stacks of Oats, Barley, and Pease, with several Stacks of Sown Grass and Bog Hay.

The roup of the farms to begin at one o'clock, and the roup of the other articles each day precisely at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue until all be sold off.

By order of the Right Honourable The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council. Of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be LET by public roup, on Tuesday next, the 10th day of November, in the Council Chamber, at five o'clock afternoon, for three years after Martinmas 1789,—The PASTURAGE of the MEADOW, or BO-ROUGH LOCH.

The articles of roup to be seen at the City Clerks Chamber.

STAMP OFFICE, SOMERSET PLACE, OCTOBER 31. 1789.

WE his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp duties, duly authorized by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to an act passed in the 27th year of his present Majesty's reign, to let to farm the duties granted by "An act of the 25th of his present Majesty, on horses let to hire for travelling post, and by fine," do hereby give notice, that we intend to let, at our office, in Somerset Place, the said duties to farm on Tuesday the 1st of December next, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, within the district undermentioned (the former contract for the same having become void for non-performance of Covenants,) and to put up the said District, at the same place opposite thereto, (being the gross amount of the Duty collected therein, for the year ending the 1st of August, 1786) for the unexpired term, viz. from the 16th of December 1789, to the 1st of February 1791, to such persons as shall be willing to contract for the same. All persons proposing to bid for the said duties within this District, are, on or before Friday the 27th of November next, to signify their names and places of abode, by letter directed to us at our office aforesaid. No person licensed to let horses for the purpose of travelling Post, nor any one for his vic can be a Contractor for the said Duties.

Directed to be let to Farm,

No. 1. North Britain—Produce 1567 l.

J. BINDLEY.

W. BAILLIE.

J. BYNG.

STAMP OFFICE.

Somerset Place, October 30. 1789.

WHEREAS it has been fully ascertained, by the unlicensed Lottery Office Keepers, and their abettors, that Mr Thomas Wood is an impostor, and has never had any authority or appointment under Government, as Inspector of Lottery Offices:—In contradiction to which impudent and false assertion, Mr Wood being leave to refer those concerned to the Gazette of the 8th day of September 1789, wherein the authority by which he acts is inserted as follows:—

Whitehall, Twelfth, Sept. 8.

"IN pursuance of a warrant from the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, Mr Thomas Wood is appointed, by the Commissioners for managing his Majesty's Stamp Duties, to be an Inspector of Lottery Offices."

Office of Inspector of Lottery Offices, at the Stamp Office, in London.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Henry Shergold, alias Humphrey Shergold, alias Hugh Shergold, late of Lombard-street, London, stands indicted for a fraud, in the county of Middlesex, in obtaining a sum of money, by unlawfully selling a certain paper writing, partly printed and partly written, purporting to be an acknowledgment of holding in trust a part and share of a certain Ticket, No. 7886, in the Irish Lottery, not being possessed of the said ticket; and whereas by various advertisements from the Office of Shergold, and Co. it is confessed that no such person as H. Shergold, signed to the said paper writing, does or ever did belong to such office, and thereby offer a reward of One Hundred Guineas, to any one that will perfonate the said H. Shergold: And whereas no license has been granted to any person of the name of Shergold, to sell Tickets and Shares, all Shares, Chances, or Agreements, signed with that name, as they cannot be stamped with the words, "State Lottery, Stamp Office," are impositions on the public, and the sellers punishable by fine and imprisonment: Notice is hereby given, that all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, Head-boroughs, and other Civil Officers, are by the act of 27. of his present Majesty, c. 1. strictly required to prevent the committing of any such offences; and the public are desired to lend their assistance to discover such offenders, by sending to this office the names and places of abode of such person or persons as may be found transgressing as aforesaid.

T. WOOD, Inspector of Lottery Offices.

JUDICIAL SALE ADJOURNED.

THE SALE of the Lands of ALLERBECK and CUSHET-HILL, lying within the parishes of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Middlebie, and county of Dumfries, is to be ADJOURNED to a future day, of which due notice will be given.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, THE ESTATE of HOUNDWOOD, situated in the parish of Coldingham, consisting of one thousand one hundred and sixty-six acres, or thereby, the yearly rent whereof is berwick 400 l. and 300 l. Sterling, and the public burdens amount to 41. 9s. 7 d. 4-12ths. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books of the county at 72d. 6s. 3d., which nearly affords two freehold qualifications.

There is upon the estate a pretty large and lodgeable mansion-house, with good offices. The farmsteads are mostly new covered with tile, and in good repair. There is a considerable deal of valuable planting and natural wood upon the estate, and its neighbourhood abounds with game. It is delightfully situated upon the water of Eye, nearly a post-office, and within a few miles of the town of Dunfermline, and the seaports of Berwick and Eyemouth, where lime and every other means of improvement may be had reasonably. About 100 acres near the house are highly improved and substantially inclosed, as also some other parts of the estate, with thorn hedge, and surrounded with belts of planting, which thrive remarkably well; and the whole is capable of great improvement. There is a brick and tile work, a corn, barley, and flour mill, upon the premises. The proprietor has right to the teinds, and the title-deeds are clear and distinct.

For further particulars, apply to Keith Dunbar depute-clerk of Session, Edinburgh, or to William Dunbar, Esq; of Houndwood, who will show the lands.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th December next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and shire of Linlithgow.

The lands consist of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures. The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expense, and from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious mansion-house on the premises, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or Dr Wardrope, at Cult, who will show the lands.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

LIST of Game-Certificates issued by the Sheriff-clerk of Linlithgowshire, from the 1st day of July to the 1st day of November 1789, in terms of the Act of Parliament passed in the 25th year of the reign of his present Majesty.

- A
 - Mr James Aitkenhead at Hilderston
 - B
 - William Baillie of Polkemmet, Esq. advocate
 - Mr Edward Balmain in Linlithgow
 - C
 - Sir William Augustus Cunningham, Bart. of Livingstone
 - Mr Thomas Cowan, merchant in Bortowhouness
 - F
 - David Falconer, Esq. at Carlwrie
 - Colonel Hay Ferrier of Bellfield
 - G
 - James Gairthore, Esq. at Middleton
 - Robert Geddes, Esq. of Torbanhill
 - Andrew Gillon, Esq. of Wallhouse
 - H
 - The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun
 - The Hon. John Hope of Craighall
 - The Hon. Charles Hope of Waughton
 - The Hon. Alex. Hope at Hopetoun House
 - K
 - Lieut. Robert Kennewie at Linlithgow
 - L
 - Sir Alex. Livingstone, Bart. of Westquarter & Bedlormie
 - M
 - Alexander Marjoribanks, Esq. of Marjoribanks
 - William Maxwell, Esq. of Carriden
 - N
 - George Norvell, Esq. of Boghall
 - P
 - Mr Robert Punthun at Seafield
 - R
 - John Roebuck, jun. Esq. at Dean
 - S
 - John Paterson Sharp, Esq. of Kirkcous
 - Robert Stewart, Esq. of Easthinny
 - T
 - Mr James Trotter at Duddingstone
 - Y
 - Mr John Young of Bridgehouse
- Certificates granted to Gamekeepers.*
- A
 - John Aitken, gamekeeper to the Earl of Hopetoun
 - B
 - James Brown, gamekeeper to Sir Alexander Livingstone
 - Bart. of Bedlormie and Westquarter
 - C
 - Duncan Campbell, gamekeeper to Thomas Hog, Esq. of Newlifton
 - E
 - James Eilton, gamekeeper to said Sir Alexander Livingstone
 - F
 - William Ferguson, gamekeeper to William Baillie of Polkemmet, Esq. advocate.
 - M
 - George Mathie, gamekeeper to George Dundas, Esq. of Dundas
 - Alexander Macnaughton, gamekeeper to George Falconer, Esq. of Carlwrie.
- J. A. TAYLOR Clk.
By order of his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp-duties,
JOHN BRETTEL Sec.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS, BERWICKSHIRE

AND OF THE Heritable Office of his Majesty's Sole and Principle Usher for Scotland, including the Fees on Creations of Knighthood, and Fees on Creations by Patent in England.

To be exposed to SALE, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of November 1789, between the hours of five and six afternoon, the following Lands, and the HERITABLE OFFICE OF SOLE and PRINCIPAL USHER to his MAJESTY in SCOTLAND, including the fees on creations of Knighthood, and fees on creations by patent in England, in three separate lots or parcels, viz.

LOT I.—The parts and portions of the said Lands of BIRGHAM, some time belonging to Rosomondo Dalgleish, with the teinds and pertinents. The free yearly rent of these Lands is proven to be 76l. 5s. 3d. 3-12ths Sterling; and being valued at 25 years purchase, the upset price of that lot is 1966l. 11s. 9d. 3-12ths Sterling.

The Lands in this lot are held of the Crown for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 4s. 2d. Sterling.

LOT II.—The Lands of LONGBIRGHAM, which sometime belonged to the Earl of Home, with the teinds and pertinents. The free yearly rent of these Lands is proven to be 133l. 5s. 6d. 3-12ths; and being valued at 25 years purchase, the upset price of lot second is 3331l. 5s. 6d. 3-12ths. The Lands in this lot are also held of the Crown; the precise amount of the feu-duty payable for the Lands in this lot cannot be ascertained, as, by the charters thereof, there is a comute feu-duty of 4l. 0s. 10d. Sterling, payable yearly for the Lands of Longbirgham, the Lands of Fairnyrigg, Whiteyrigg, and fillings; but, for the purchaser's security, the aforesaid whole feu-duty of 4l. 0s. 10d. is deducted from the gross rent of this lot.

The Lands in both these lots lie contiguous, are of a rich soil, wholly arable, and situate upon the Banks of the Tweed, about four miles below Kelso, and the like distance above Coldstream, both of which are good market towns. They are not far removed from coal and lime; and command a delightful and extensive prospect of the river, and adjacent country which is rich and plentiful. The Lands are capable of very considerable improvement, and are all out of lease.

LOT IV.—The Heritable Office of his MAJESTY'S SOLE and PRINCIPAL USHER for SCOTLAND, with the whole profits and dignities thereto belonging, particularly an yearly pension of 250l. Sterling, subject to a deduction of 2s. per cent. and the fees payable upon resignations, &c. in Exchequer, which are proven to amount, at a medium, to 20l. 10s. Sterling per annum, making the yearly worth of the salary and fees amount to 270l. 10s.; and being valued at twenty years purchase, makes 5400l.—As also the Fees on Creations of Knighthood in England, which are proven to amount at an average to 281 l. 5s. 9d. Sterling yearly; and being valued at twenty years purchase, makes 5619 l. 5s. 9d. Sterling; and therefore the whole proven value of these Fees amount to 11019 l. 5s. 9d. Sterling; and this being added to the former sum of 5400 l. being the proven value of the fees payable in Scotland, makes the whole upset price of lot third 7196 l. 9s. Sterling.

The articles of roup and the proven rental may be seen in the office of Mr George Kirkpatrick, one of the depute clerks of Session, or in the hands of George Johnston, writer to the signet, common agent in the sale—to whom intending purchasers may apply for further information; and John Turner, tenant in Longbirgham, will show the lands.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA, To call at Antigua, THE SHIP JUNO, Thos. Ritchie Master, Now at Greenock, ready to take on board goods, and will be clear the 20th inst. Apply to Hamilton, Garden, and Co. in Greenock, or James Buchanan in Glasgow. The Juno has good accommodation for passengers. Nov. 5. 1789.



FOR GRENADA.



And to land passengers at Barbadoes and St Vincent. THE TIVOLI, JAMES MILLER Master, Is now taking on board goods at Port Glasgow, and will positively sail the 10th November. This is a new vessel, built well, and has the best accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell, writer here, or the Captain at Port-Glasgow. N.B. A MASON, well recommended, willing to serve a gentleman in Grenada for a term of years, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr Campbell. Glasgow, October 26. 1789.

SALE OF LANDS

IN THE COUNTY OF KINCARDINE. To be SOLD by public roup, by warrant of the Court of Session, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE following parts of the Lands and Barony of PHENDO, consisting of the Farms of Pitmanon, Strathhaugh, Dronamyre, and Gallowhilllock. These lands lie in the parish of Fordoun & Marykirk, and in the most populous & fruitful part of the country. Limestone may be had for improvement at the distance of six or seven miles, and the convenience of excellent post roads betwixt the above farms and the town of Montrose, a good sea-port, renders the conveyance of every article easy.

The yearly gross rent payable at present for the above lands, as proven in the process for a warrant to sell, is

£. 140 13 6-10ths

From which deduct Ministers stipends, School-masters salaries, and other public burdens, the yearly amount whereof is under

£. 130 13 6-10ths

But the leases on all the farms are now expired, and a very considerable rise of rent will be got on new leases, particularly for Pitmanon and Strathhaugh. On the farm of Pitmanon there is a barley mill and a lint mill, both well frequented, and the lands consist in whole of 364 Scots acres of arable ground, 73 acres of pasture, and upwards of 100 acres of moor, and on the most moderate computation, will give a yearly rent of above 200 l. Sterling.

The above lands hold bleich of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 390 l. 5s. Scots.

The teinds of the lands of Gallowhilllock, which lie in the parish of Marykirk, are valued by an old decret, and are wholly exhausted by the minister's stipend. The teinds of the lands in the parish of Fordoun are also valued, and are within about 7 l. Sterling yearly of being exhausted by the minister's stipend.

For further particulars, application may be made to Thomas Brodie, clerk to the signet, South Hanover Street, Edinburgh, or to Thomas Stewart, town-clerk of Montrose. Ro. Turner, ground officer at Phenico, will show the lands.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of December 1789, at six o'clock in the evening.

THE Lands and Estate of CULLAINE, lying within the parish of Dunboig, and shire of Fife. This estate is pleasantly situated within three miles of Cupar, and the fame of the Port of Newburgh. The present rental is as follows, viz.

Cullaime Farm. £. 165 0 0
Money, 7 dozen of hens, at 5 s. 1 15 0
60 loads of coals, 1 5 0

£. 166 0 0

Walter Cullaime, Money, £. 66 10 0
B. f. p. l.
45 0 3 2-12ths

Henry Stewart, 7 0 0
Thomas Ramsay, in money, bear and oats, 5 2 0
William Ramsay, ditto, 5 2 0
Baillie-fee of Lindores, payable out of the several estates of Exmagirde, Ormiston, Lindores, and Ealder Clunie, 8 6 14-12ths

£. 301 35 4-12ths

The mansion-house though small (consisting only of 12 rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c.) is very convenient, and lately fitted up.

The garden is lately made, and well stocked with fruit trees. The grain is of an excellent quality, and always sells above the highest price; and is, as above converted low at a supposed value. But when the present leases expire, which will be in a few years, there is every reason to think the value will more than double, as the lands are of a remarkable fine soil, and in a good condition, and capable of the greatest improvement.

The estate holds bleich of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter, writer to the signet—to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

SALE OF LANDS.

In the Stewartry of Kirkcubright. To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE following FARMS, lying in the united parishes of Borne and Kirkcandrew, and Stewartry of Kirkcubright, in the following lots, viz.

I. The twelve-acre Land of old extent of BORNES, consisting of 372 Scots acres or thereabouts, as presently possessed by John Sprout upon a lease for 19 years, current since Whitfriday 1785, at the yearly rent of 150 l. Sterling, over and above the whole public burdens which are payable by the tenant.

By the tack, a purchaser will have the privilege of a breach at Whitfriday 1793, upon giving the tenant six months previous warning, and paying him 100 l. Sterling for the improvements he has made.

The Teinds are valued by an old decret, and nearly exhausted by the minister's stipend.

These lands hold of the Crown, and it is believed that they will make a freehold qualification upon an old retour.

II. The Lands of OVER and NETHER CLEAPPELTOWNS, with the Teinds thereof, consisting of 372 acres or thereby, set in two different farms to John McOle and Hugh Cunningham; the free yearly rent of which, after deduction of land-tax and all other public burdens, is 114 l. 9s.

These lands are held bleich of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

III. The Lands of MARK, possessed by John Porter, at the yearly rent of 301 l. Sterling. The tenant is allowed 21 l. 10s. yearly for purchasing lime; on condition of his buying out an equal sum himself for that purpose.

The whole of the above lands are well situated in one of the most fertile parishes in the Stewartry. They extend along the coast which forms the entrance into the Bay of Fife; they are in the neighbourhood of mark, and have a command of shells from the shore, so that there is little doubt of a considerable rise upon the expiry of the present leases.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Russell, accountant in Edinburgh; Francis and John Anderson, writers to the signet; or Mr Adam Thomson, at Knockbreck.